



# Clearing Permit Decision Report

## 1. Application details

### 1.1. Permit application details

Permit application No.: 3687/2  
Permit type: Purpose Permit

### 1.2. Proponent details

Proponent's name: **Robe River Mining Co Pty Ltd**

### 1.3. Property details

Property: *Iron Ore (Cleveland - Cliffs) Agreement Act 1964*, Special Lease for Mining Operations 3116/4622, Document I 123390 L, Lot 106 on Deposited Plan 54397  
*Iron Ore (Cleveland - Cliffs) Agreement Act 1964*, Special Lease for Mining Operations 3116/4623, Document I 123396 L, Lot 65 on Deposited Plan 241547

Local Government Area: Shire of Ashburton and Shire of Roebourne  
Colloquial name: Cape Lambert Port B Development

### 1.4. Application

Clearing Area (ha)	No. Trees	Method of Clearing	For the purpose of:
11		Mechanical Removal	Geotechnical Investigations and Construction Works

### 1.5. Decision on application

Decision on Permit Application: Grant  
Decision Date: 11 August 2011

## 2. Site Information

### 2.1. Existing environment and information

#### 2.1.1. Description of the native vegetation under application

Vegetation Description	Clearing Description	Vegetation Condition	Comment
<p>Beard vegetation associations have been mapped for the whole of Western Australia and are useful to look at vegetation extent in a regional context. The following Beard vegetation association is located within the application area (GIS Database):</p> <p>157: Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; hard spinifex <i>Triodia wiseana</i>.</p> <p>A flora and vegetation survey was undertaken over the application area by Biota Environmental Sciences in October 2007 and March 2008. The following vegetation communities were recorded within the application area (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008a):</p> <p><u>Saline interzone areas between low-lying saline drainage areas and flat coastal plains</u></p> <p><i>Acacia ampliceps</i> tall shrubland, with <i>Sesbania cannabina</i> tall open herbland over <i>Sporobolus virginicus</i> tussock to closed tussock grassland; and</p> <p>Disturbed areas mostly clear of vegetation.</p>	<p>Robe River Mining Co Pty Ltd has applied to clear up to 11 hectares within an application area of approximately 27.3 hectares (GIS Database). The application area is located at Cape Lambert, approximately 35 kilometres north-east of Karratha (GIS Database).</p> <p>The purpose of the application is for geotechnical investigations and construction of a gantry replacement and car dumper (Rio Tinto, 2010). Clearing will be by mechanical means.</p>	<p>Good: Structure significantly altered by multiple disturbance; retains basic structure/ability to regenerate (Keighery, 1994);</p> <p>to</p> <p>Completely Degraded: No longer intact; completely/almost completely without native species (Keighery, 1994).</p>	<p>The vegetation condition was assessed by botanists from Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a). The vegetation condition was described using a scale based on Trudgen (1988) and has been converted to the corresponding condition from the Keighery (1994) scale.</p> <p>Clearing permit CPS 3687/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum on 3 June 2010 and was valid from 3 July 2010 to 31 May 2015. The clearing permit authorised the clearing of 10 hectares of native vegetation within an area of 25 hectares. The proponent has requested an amendment to increase the amount of clearing to be 11 hectares within 27.3 hectares. The additional clearing is not likely to have any significant environmental impacts.</p>

### 3. Assessment of application against clearing principles

#### (a) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises a high level of biological diversity.

**Comments** **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

A vegetation survey of the Cape Lambert area identified one vegetation community within the application area (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008a). The majority of the application area was described as 'disturbed areas mostly cleared of native vegetation' (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008a).

The Cape Lambert flora survey recorded a total of 190 flora species from 101 genera and 45 families. The number of flora species present was considered relatively low due to the lack of ephemeral species recorded (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008a). No Declared Rare Flora or Priority Flora were recorded during the survey (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008a).

Given the largely degraded state of the application area, it is not likely to contain a higher level of floral or faunal diversity than similar less disturbed areas within the local or regional area.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a)

#### (b) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of, a significant habitat for fauna indigenous to Western Australia.

**Comments** **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

One broad habitat type has been identified within the application area; Marine Couch (*Sporobolus virginicus*) tussock grassland on saline clay plains (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008b). Whilst there is the potential for fauna of conservation significance to occur within the application area, the majority has been previously disturbed and is near existing infrastructure so it not likely to critical for the continued existence of native fauna.

This fauna habitat is not restricted, and it is likely that higher quality habitat would exist throughout the surrounding area and Pilbara bioregion.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** Biota Environmental Sciences (2008b)

#### (c) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it includes, or is necessary for the continued existence of, rare flora.

**Comments** **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

According to available databases, there are no records of Declared Rare Flora (DRF) or Priority Flora within the application area (GIS Database). Biota Environmental Sciences conducted a flora survey over the application area during October 2007 and March 2008. No DRF or Priority Flora were recorded during this survey (Biota Environmental sciences, 2008a).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a)  
GIS Database  
- Declared Rare and Priority Flora List

#### (d) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it comprises the whole or a part of, or is necessary for the maintenance of a threatened ecological community.

**Comments** **Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

According to available databases, there are no Threatened Ecological Communities (TEC's) within the application area (GIS Database). The vegetation survey did not identify any vegetation communities described as a TEC (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008a).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a)  
GIS Database  
- Threatened Ecological Sites Buffered

#### (e) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is significant as a remnant of native vegetation in an area that has been extensively cleared.

**Comments** **Proposal is not at variance to this Principle**

The application area falls within the Pilbara Biogeographic Regionalisation of Australia (IBRA) bioregion in which approximately 99.9% of the Pre-European vegetation remains (see table) (GIS Database, Shepherd,

2009).

The vegetation of the application area has been mapped as the following Beard vegetation association (GIS Database):

157: Hummock grasslands, grass steppe; hard spinifex *Triodia wiseana*.

According to Shepherd (2009) over 99% of this Beard vegetation association remains at both a state and bioregional level. Therefore the area proposed to be cleared does not represent a significant remnant of native vegetation within an area that has been extensively cleared.

	Pre-European area (ha)*	Current extent (ha)*	Remaining %*	Conservation Status**	Pre-European % in IUCN Class I-IV Reserves
IBRA Bioregion – Pilbara	17,804,187	17,794,646	~99.9	Least Concern	6.3
Beard veg assoc. – State					
157	502,729	501,514	~99.8	Least Concern	17.9
Beard veg assoc. – Bioregion					
157	198,633	198,518	~99.9	Least Concern	5.7

\* Shepherd (2009)

\*\* Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)

Options to select from: Bioregional Conservation Status of Ecological Vegetation Classes (Department of Natural Resources and Environment 2002)

Presumed extinct	Probably no longer present in the bioregion
Endangered	<10% of pre-European extent remains
Vulnerable	10-30% of pre-European extent exists
Depleted	>30% and up to 50% of pre-European extent exists
Least concern	>50% pre-European extent exists and subject to little or no degradation over a majority of this area

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002)  
Shepherd (2009)  
GIS Database  
- IBRA WA (Regions – Sub Regions)  
- Pre-European Vegetation

**(f) Native vegetation should not be cleared if it is growing in, or in association with, an environment associated with a watercourse or wetland.**

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

According to available databases, there are no permanently inundated watercourses or wetlands within the application area (GIS Database).

The vegetation type 'saline interzone areas between low-lying saline drainage areas and flat coastal plains' has been identified as being within an area that is seasonally damp due to tidal movements, cyclonic rainfall events and its low position in the landscape (Biota Environmental Sciences, 2008a; Rio Tinto, 2010). The application area is also situated on a peninsula with the coastline approximately 200 metres either side of it (GIS Database). Given its location in the landscape, the vegetation is associated with a coastal environment.

Whilst the vegetation within the application may be found in a seasonally inundated area, the majority of the application area is highly degraded. Given this and that this vegetation type appears common and widespread throughout the Cape Lambert area, the proposed clearing is not expected to have a significant impact on vegetation associated with a watercourse or wetland.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a)  
Rio Tinto (2010)  
GIS Database  
- Hydrography, linear

**(g) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause appreciable land degradation.**

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The application area is mapped as comprising the Ruth and Littoral land systems (GIS Database). The Ruth land system has been identified as having a very low erosion hazard (Payne and Tille, 1992). The coastal dunes of the Littoral land system have been identified as being highly susceptible to wind erosion if plant cover is lost (Van Vreeswyk et al., 2004).

The majority of the application area has been previously degraded and is surrounded by existing infrastructure. The proposed clearing is not likely to cause appreciable land degradation above what is already present.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** Payne and Tille (1992)  
Van Vreeswyk et al. (2004)  
GIS Database  
- Rangeland Land System Mapping

**(h) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to have an impact on the environmental values of any adjacent or nearby conservation area.**

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

According to available databases, the application area is not located within a conservation area or any DEC managed lands (GIS Database). The nearest conservation reserve is an un-named nature reserve located approximately 18 kilometres north-west of the application area (GIS Database). Given this is an offshore nature reserve, the project is not likely to impact the environmental values of any conservation area.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** GIS Database  
- DEC Tenure

**(i) Native vegetation should not be cleared if the clearing of the vegetation is likely to cause deterioration in the quality of surface or underground water.**

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

According to available databases, the application area is not located within a Public Drinking Water Source Area (PDWSA) (GIS Database). There are not permanent watercourses within the application area, however water is often present following seasonal rain (Rio Tinto, 2010; GIS Database).

The groundwater salinity within the application area is between 1,000 – 3,000 milligrams per litre of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (GIS Database). This is considered to be brackish. The clearing of 11 hectares of vegetation within a predominately disturbed landscape is not likely to have a significant impact on the quality of ground or surface water within the application area.

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** Rio Tinto (2010)  
GIS Database  
- Groundwater Salinity, statewide  
- Hydrography, linear  
- Public Drinking Water Source Areas (PDWSA's)

**(j) Native vegetation should not be cleared if clearing the vegetation is likely to cause, or exacerbate, the incidence or intensity of flooding.**

**Comments Proposal is not likely to be at variance to this Principle**

The application area has an average annual rainfall of 300 millimetres and an average annual evaporation rate of 3,400 millimetres (GIS Database). Therefore, during normal rainfall events surface water within the application area is likely to evaporate quickly. The application area is located in a relatively low position in the landscape, however, it is located in a coastal environment with free draining soils so the risk of flooding is low (Rio Tinto, 2010).

Based on the above, the proposed clearing is not likely to be at variance to this Principle.

**Methodology** Rio Tinto (2010)  
GIS Database  
- Evaporation Isopleths  
- Rainfall, Mean Annual

## Planning instrument, Native Title, Previous EPA decision or other matter.

### Comments

There is one native title claim over the application area under application; WAD6017/96 (GIS Database). This claim has been registered with the Native Title Tribunal on behalf of the claimant group. However, the mining tenure has been granted in accordance with the future act regime of the *Native Title Act 1993* and the nature of the act (i.e. the proposed clearing activity) has been provided for in that process, therefore the granting of a clearing permit is not a future act under the *Native Title Act 1993*.

According to available databases there are two registered Aboriginal Sites of Significance within the application area (GIS Database). It is the proponent's responsibility to comply with the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 1972* and ensure that no Aboriginal Sites of Significance are damaged through the clearing process.

It is the proponent's responsibility to liaise with the Department of Environment and Conservation and the Department of Water to determine whether a Works Approval, Water Licence, Bed and Banks Permit, or any other licences or approvals are required for the proposed works.

The clearing permit amendment was advertised on the 4 July 2011 by the Department of Mines and Petroleum inviting submissions from the public. There were no submissions received.

Clearing permit CPS 3687/1 was granted by the Department of Mines and Petroleum on 3 June 2010 and was valid from 3 July 2010 to 31 May 2015. The clearing permit authorised the clearing of 10 hectares of native vegetation within an area of 25 hectares. The proponent has requested an amendment to increase the amount of clearing to be 11 hectares within 27.3 hectares. The additional clearing is not likely to have any significant environmental impacts.

**Methodology** GIS Database  
- Aboriginal Sites of Significance  
- Native Title Claims

## 4. References

- Biota Environmental Sciences (2008a) Cape Lambert Port B Development: Flora and Vegetation survey. Unpublished report for Pilbara Iron Pty Ltd.
- Biota Environmental Sciences (2008b) Cape Lambert Port B Development Seasonal Fauna Survey. Unpublished report for Pilbara Iron Pty Ltd.
- Department of Natural Resources and Environment (2002) Biodiversity Action Planning. Action planning for native biodiversity at multiple scales; catchment bioregional, landscape, local. Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Victoria.
- Keighery, B.J. (1994) Bushland Plant Survey: A Guide to Plant Community Survey for the Community. Wildflower Society of WA (Inc). Nedlands, Western Australia.
- Payne, A.L. and Tille, P.J. (1992) An Inventory and Condition Survey of the Roebourne Plains and Surrounds, Western Australia. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
- Rio Tinto (2010) Supporting information for clearing permit application CPS 3687/1.
- Shepherd, D.P. (2009) Adapted from: Shepherd, D.P., Beeston, G.R., and Hopkins, A.J.M. (2001), Native Vegetation in Western Australia. Technical Report 249. Department of Agriculture Western Australia, South Perth.
- Trudgen M.E. (1988) A Report on the Flora and Vegetation of the Port Kennedy Area. Unpublished report prepared for Bowman Bishaw and Associates, West Perth.
- Van Vreeswyk, A.M.E., Payne, A.L., Hennig, P. and Leighton, K.A. (2004) An Inventory and Condition Survey of the Pilbara Region, Western Australia. Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

## 5. Glossary

### Acronyms:

<b>BoM</b>	Bureau of Meteorology, Australian Government.
<b>CALM</b>	Department of Conservation and Land Management, Western Australia.
<b>DAFWA</b>	Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia.
<b>DA</b>	Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.
<b>DEC</b>	Department of Environment and Conservation
<b>DEH</b>	Department of Environment and Heritage (federal based in Canberra) previously Environment Australia
<b>DEP</b>	Department of Environment Protection (now DoE), Western Australia.
<b>DIA</b>	Department of Indigenous Affairs
<b>DLI</b>	Department of Land Information, Western Australia.
<b>DMP</b>	Department of Mines and Petroleum, Western Australia.
<b>DoE</b>	Department of Environment, Western Australia.
<b>DoIR</b>	Department of Industry and Resources, Western Australia.
<b>DOLA</b>	Department of Land Administration, Western Australia.
<b>DoW</b>	Department of Water
<b>EP Act</b>	Environment Protection Act 1986, Western Australia.

<b>EPBC Act</b>	Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Federal Act)
<b>GIS</b>	Geographical Information System.
<b>IBRA</b>	Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia.
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources – commonly known as the World Conservation Union
<b>RIWI</b>	Rights in Water and Irrigation Act 1914, Western Australia.
<b>s.17</b>	Section 17 of the Environment Protection Act 1986, Western Australia.
<b>TECs</b>	Threatened Ecological Communities.

### Definitions:

{Atkins, K (2005). *Declared rare and priority flora list for Western Australia, 22 February 2005. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Como, Western Australia* }:-

- P1** **Priority One - Poorly Known taxa:** taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations which are under threat, either due to small population size, or being on lands under immediate threat, e.g. road verges, urban areas, farmland, active mineral leases, etc., or the plants are under threat, e.g. from disease, grazing by feral animals, etc. May include taxa with threatened populations on protected lands. Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.
- P2** **Priority Two - Poorly Known taxa:** taxa which are known from one or a few (generally <5) populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in urgent need of further survey.
- P3** **Priority Three - Poorly Known taxa:** taxa which are known from several populations, at least some of which are not believed to be under immediate threat (i.e. not currently endangered). Such taxa are under consideration for declaration as 'rare flora', but are in need of further survey.
- P4** **Priority Four – Rare taxa:** taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed and which, whilst being rare (in Australia), are not currently threatened by any identifiable factors. These taxa require monitoring every 5–10 years.
- R** **Declared Rare Flora – Extant taxa (= Threatened Flora = Endangered + Vulnerable):** taxa which have been adequately searched for, and are deemed to be in the wild either rare, in danger of extinction, or otherwise in need of special protection, and have been gazetted as such, following approval by the Minister for the Environment, after recommendation by the State's Endangered Flora Consultative Committee.
- X** **Declared Rare Flora - Presumed Extinct taxa:** taxa which have not been collected, or otherwise verified, over the past 50 years despite thorough searching, or of which all known wild populations have been destroyed more recently, and have been gazetted as such, following approval by the Minister for the Environment, after recommendation by the State's Endangered Flora Consultative Committee.

{Wildlife Conservation (Specially Protected Fauna) Notice 2005} [Wildlife Conservation Act 1950] :-

- Schedule 1** **Schedule 1 – Fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct:** being fauna that is rare or likely to become extinct, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 2** **Schedule 2 – Fauna that is presumed to be extinct:** being fauna that is presumed to be extinct, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 3** **Schedule 3 – Birds protected under an international agreement:** being birds that are subject to an agreement between the governments of Australia and Japan relating to the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction, are declared to be fauna that is need of special protection.
- Schedule 4** **Schedule 4 – Other specially protected fauna:** being fauna that is declared to be fauna that is in need of special protection, otherwise than for the reasons mentioned in Schedules 1, 2 or 3.

{CALM (2005). *Priority Codes for Fauna. Department of Conservation and Land Management, Como, Western Australia* }:-

- P1** **Priority One: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on threatened lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from one or a few localities on lands not managed for conservation, e.g. agricultural or pastoral lands, urban areas, active mineral leases. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P2** **Priority Two: Taxa with few, poorly known populations on conservation lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from one or a few localities on lands not under immediate threat of habitat destruction or degradation, e.g. national parks, conservation parks, nature reserves, State forest, vacant Crown land, water reserves, etc. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P3** **Priority Three: Taxa with several, poorly known populations, some on conservation lands:** Taxa which are known from few specimens or sight records from several localities, some of which are on lands not under immediate threat of habitat destruction or degradation. The taxon needs urgent survey and evaluation of conservation status before consideration can be given to declaration as threatened fauna.
- P4** **Priority Four: Taxa in need of monitoring:** Taxa which are considered to have been adequately surveyed, or for which sufficient knowledge is available, and which are considered not currently threatened or in need of special protection, but could be if present circumstances change. These taxa are usually represented on conservation lands.
- P5** **Priority Five: Taxa in need of monitoring:** Taxa which are not considered threatened but are subject to a

specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming threatened within five years.

**Categories of threatened species (*Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*)**

- EX**            **Extinct:** A native species for which there is no reasonable doubt that the last member of the species has died.
- EX(W)**        **Extinct in the wild:** A native species which:  
(a) is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population well outside its past range; or  
(b) has not been recorded in its known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate seasons, anywhere in its past range, despite exhaustive surveys over a time frame appropriate to its life cycle and form.
- CR**            **Critically Endangered:** A native species which is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- EN**            **Endangered:** A native species which:  
(a) is not critically endangered; and  
(b) is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- VU**            **Vulnerable:** A native species which:  
(a) is not critically endangered or endangered; and  
(b) is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as determined in accordance with the prescribed criteria.
- CD**            **Conservation Dependent:** A native species which is the focus of a specific conservation program, the cessation of which would result in the species becoming vulnerable, endangered or critically endangered within a period of 5 years.